French Declare German Attacks Prove Unavailing

Berlin says there is no change in situation and denies advances on part of allies.

Paris official report is still very optimistic.


Paris, Sept. 30.—It is reported here that French and British on the left wing have repulsed for days the attacks of the Germans who have been endeavoring to take the allied positions by assault. Word from the front describes the encounters. On one occasion the French and British held positions within a quarter of a mile from the French front where they were in danger from the heavy German artillery and were sheltered from the machine guns unless they came into the open.

British Reported Calm.

One of the most furious German assaults turned upon the trenches occupied by British regiments, which calmly awaited the onslaught of line after line of Germans, meeting them with sustained rifle and machine gun fire and sometimes at the point of the bayonet, which did great execution. A division of the famous Colonial Infantry and the Turks also faced successfully prolonged attacks, which were delivered with great ferocity.

The vigor and spirit of the soldiers were commended after such an exhausting campaign, during which they had made a full day's rest. When not actually engaged in fighting, many of the regiments have marched 30 miles daily for several days when changing positions in order to carry out new movements.

French Explain Attacks.

The reason for the recent determined attacks by the Germans along the Somme is credited in French military circles to the desire of the newly appointed German generals, who have taken the places of those removed by the emperor, to carry out some daring exploit.

The battlefield of the Somme seems to have been made by nature for such a formidable conflict. The country is undulating, and in some places without woods. The lower parts offer splendid covering for troops approaching to attack. This advantage, however, has been rendered to a great

Russian school children killed by German bomb

Dirigible drops explosive into schoolhouse and 11 pupils lose lives as a result.

German bomb throwers may cross channel to London.

Conflicting Reports of General Battle of Aisne, but Few Details Reach Public—Allies Have Women Spies in Army—Kaiser's Son Has Heart Failure.

London, Sept. 29 (Tuesday)—Operators of a German Zeppelin dirigible dropped a bomb on the chateau at Bilbol, Russia, yesterday, killing 11 children, according to a dispatch from Petrograd to the Morning Post.

Furious fighting continues in Northern France, where the allied French and British armies are at riffs with the Germans in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact, official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle, which may be the turning point in the western campaign, are given the waiting public. The allies claim that they have made slight advances. "Here and There," notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that "the reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue."

London, Sept. 29.—No further word has come to the ultimatum reported Germany is preparing to send to Turkey. It has been stated that Turkey will be given a chance of demobilization after the activities of yesterday, when they dropped four bombs into Paris killing one, and seriously injuring another person. German aeroplanes have been unheard from, though it is expected they will continue their attacks on Paris, and eventually cross over to London.

The official bureau says tonight: "Last night the enemy attacked our line with even more vigour, but with no more success. There is no change in the situation. The Germans have gained no ground, but the French have advanced here and there."

A central news dispatch from Rome says the following has been received from the right wing of the Austrians, which has been driven back beyond the Carpathians, where they are being pursued by the Russians. The Austrian rout is complete; they lost all artillery. The Austrian left wing has retreated to Cracov, the Russian hero occupied another fort at
Berlin Statement

A Marconi wireless from Berlin gives the following official statement as issued today:

There is no change in the situation on the Eastern Front. Reports concerning the victorious advance of the enemy are untrue. The reports that the two Prussian armies are in retreat are inventions.

The Austrian government expects Russian troops to cross the border in the near future, using dummy cartridges; in protest it is remarked that it is not at present the intention of the government-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian army to accept reprisals.

The London correspondent adds that the Russians have increased attacks on the left wing reports the situation is favorable. Second, on the right wing our troops are proceeding successfully against the enemy's cavalry. There have been made slight progress on the heights of Meuse. In the Waervce region a heavy fog caused suspension of operations.

Third, during the day on our right wing our troops advanced to the left of the March Staats for there has been no change.

Berlin, Sept. 29—A Lokal Anzeiger correspondent states: After the turn in the battle the German advance in the western theater of war need not be expected. The German army has been extraordinarilly heavy; the fact that the enemy's army is falling apart is poor consolation for the reduction and the losses of the German army.

My own experience is that the officer is the population of norritan and they are maintaining a sabotage and factory attitude. We must meet such a situation as is reasonable to expect under the circumstances. Conditions in France are much better than in Belgium.

We are informed by the correspondent that there was a night attack employed by the German army which proved a greater terror than Aero. The correspondent says that the troops are in the hands of the general staff.

Reading the lines of the reports from Paris and London, American officers have concluded that the enemy is near the end of its forces in two sections. One section is the Crim ling. The traveler who is using night operations retires to their tents and stays there. When the day's fighting is done the troops prepare for battle and begin their operations under the cover of darkness. After having been in this situation, the enemy, it is believed, are marched into new positions at night so that the enemy can be continually shifted. This is done to keep the enemy's artillery from locating the different mobilization points.